days, examination day, from the exceptional circumstances attending it, dwells particularly in their memory; and it depends upon yourself whether, in after years, you will be remembered by them with feelings of scorn or of respect. By careful forethought, and judicious management, a teacher can easily tide over the trials incident to the day. Let him not only have a programme prepared for his visitors' information, but a plan of work for his own guidance, the notes of which might be put prominently on the blackboard, that all the scholars might see them, and know the work laid out for them; they would then fall easily into what had to be done, and confusion at the change of work would be reduced to a minimum. Let everything be done with as much earnestness and oneness of purpose as in your everyday work, and for the children's sake, if not for your own, avoid all appearance of sham or deception. If you want to make them have pleasant remembrances of you, even during the holidays that ensue, you must not do anything to mar the favourable estimate they may have formed of you in their every-day intercourse.

THE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

At the last meeting of the Provincial Association, the public-school section passed the following resolution:—

"Moved by Theophilus Hall, seconded by G. Treadgold—That in justice to the teachers of the Province, the clause relating to the Superannuation Fund, which provides that teachers shall teach until sixty years of age, unless disabled, should be amended by introducing a clause giving them permission to retire after twenty-five years of active service without forfeiture of their claims on the Superannuation Fund, and that Messrs. McAllister, Campbell, and Spence be a Committee appointed to lay this resolution before the Minister of Education."

These gentlemen, in fulfilment of their allotted duty, waited upon the Minister by appointment on Saturday, 13th of December. He courteously received them, and entered into a full discussion of the whole subject with them. In the course of this they urged that the legislation which established the Fund in its present shape, was not asked for by them, and that they had no voice in framing any of the clauses. That the change they were present to urge would not have the effect of deteriorating the character of the profession, but would, on the contrary, result in keeping the best men in it, seeing they would have the prospect within a reasonable time of retiring upon an allowance proportionate to their length of service. The Minister urged that the country might thus lose the services of men in the prime of life; this was admitted, but it was pointed out that even then the best part of their lives would have been devoted to teaching. It was further pointed out that, at best, the allowance from the fund was a mere pittance, not at all sufficient to support a person who retired at sixty years of age, that even after many years' service, at that age he would be quite unfitted to take up any other occupation, to eke out a livelihood. The Minister admitted this, but urged that it would be a material help to keeping the wolf from the door. It was suggested that, if teachers were permitted the choice of retiring at an earlier period, they would be enabled to supplement their payments from the fund by some other occupation, and that as the proposal was to leave the matter optional with the teacher, the probability is that there would be little more demand upon the fund than there is at present, particularly as the payment from it is proportionate to the number of years of service.

The Minister's attention was directed to the Scheme of Superannuation for the Irish teachers, a short account of which appeared in our September number. It was pointed out to him that a teacher in Ireland, by the terms of the Act passed in the last session of the Imperial Parliament, must retire at the age of 65 years, that if he is of the first class, in return for an annual payment of £4 1*s*. 8*d*. he gets a pension of £88. That he is allowed the option of retiring at the age of 55 years, or upwards, upon a pension proportionately smaller than that allowed at 65.